GYP SAYS FRANCE'S PRESIDENT DOES NOT KNOW HOW TO WALK, BOW OR DRESS. HER ATTEMPTS TO FORCE LOUBET'S FAVOR.

The Kidnaping Story. & How She Trained Faure. Estimate of the Eccentric French Novelist by a Countrywoman.

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic, Paris, 50 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, May 15.-Having falled to embroil the President of the Republic in that moonshiny kidnaping story of hers, we may now expeet some more aerobatics from Gyp.

Where else but in the "land of monkeys and tigers" would a reasoning being expect to gain belief for a 2-penny petbolicr such as this?

Gyp, Mme, la Comtesse de Martel, relates; "On Friday, May 11, at 3 in the afternoon, I happened to be passing the corner of the Rue d'Alesia when suddenly some men jumped from a private carriage Her is waiting for you. As he is a friend

castle and shut up in a room by myself. "Finding I was a prisoner, I lowered my. self by the aid of sheets from a window, waited till daylight, and then got back to model.

A Seventeenth Century plot with the grandson of the men in the fron mask as chief conspirator, carrying of a woman of 50 on a populous street corner, in broad daylight, to hide her in a mysterious suburban Bastille and afterwards provide her with the most approved jull-breaking apparatus-all at the instigntion of the head

of Gyp's column in the Libre Parole, He Panama looters." couldn't stand being told that his father-in-Marie Antoinette de Riquetti de Mirabean. naping fake was launched. Comtesse de Martel de Janville, the Gyp. the "grand tanner" and the Russian Minister of War, visiting in Paris. And from Prenchwoman in public life appears at best admitters who don't mind dust and dust. I shouldn't wonder if Gyp honestly best that date on she became almost a fixture at the Elysse, while, at the same time, the Libre Parole hastened to Pauro's support.

Though Gyp to not be affect to the beinges of Prench admitters who don't mind dust and dust. I shouldn't wonder if Gyp honestly best and anti-class and calls. All, I still forgot paint pots, put-level in the visits of devits and Anti-class and calls. Though Gyp to not be affect to the beinges of Prench and the complete th Labre Parole hastened to Faure's support. as his predecessor. Gyp says he "can neither walk nor bow"; she insists that "his enthusiasm. neckties are shocking," and that the first

her look quite deformed." "The other was almost as badly hampered before I took hold of him," continues the Countess. "His sports were boorish and he changed his trousers but once in a day. | played the prominent part in the late anti-

lady of France "wears coreets that make

they know of polite manners from me."

With one hand on the editorial desk of When in Parts Gyp stops at an apart-Libre Parole, with the other patting him on ment in 71 Boulevard Rinsan. She lives the back for noting the true cavalier, Gyp | however, the greater part of the year in made Faure believe that his success with her country house. Pare de Neulilly, hear mont, Jewichter, reactionist and champion life where it borders closely on the low. the Car was entirely of her making, the capital. There she inhabits a single of the namers efficient

masked with course sacking, said: Baril | Les, the servants and the presents he took of the extensive house to her children and the choice marge that, the every crie has no intimates in her own set, the ariston with him to St. Petersburg? Even those servants of mine, I followed, and was driven to a two kisses with which he greeted Nicolas | Her own dent serves the specific as led | it was possible for a Christian "to see castle and shut up in a room by myself." | Were applied after her pattern—twenty from, dressing-room, duding room, library | Jew Kok and squara in a suffrant shift."

> It seems that she determined to force Lou- Gyp's friends. bet to accept her.

The guns of Libre Parole were trained up- down without fear of disarranging manuon the palace where the uncrowned King of script or crusiding some new har marvel. of the state-that's like the romance of a France dwells. The high-born Gyp's first Corsets and chemises, house of many-colnovelist. And it's just like Loubet, the broadside characterized the President of the oreal stockings and the intest book by peasant-President, not to notice such tom- Republic as a "scurvy-headed ass" and "Old Flammarion are fighting for place on one

mattresse of the republican court at the requisit the most searching inquiries in Lan- and memoranda are planed to all the cur-Elysse. With Czar Nicolas hoveting in the bet's political and social past had developed talks and handings. Maybe an inclumed political horizon and a wagon load of minor not a single peg to hang a scandal upon, champagne cooler will serve for facistical monarchs on the way to the exposition, she the princess of yellow journalism persevered while a nondescript our reposes on a brand the princess of yellow journalism persevered while a nondescript our reposes on a brand the princess of yellow journalism persevered to while a nondescript our reposes on a brand the princess of yellow journalism persevered to the persevered to the persecution of yellow journalism persecution in the persecution in the persecution of yellow journalism persecution in the end. The late Figure, too, wouldn't have dent figured in Gyp's column, day after day, a chaft. her at first, but he was a vainerable man as "a suspicious individual that climbed to . An elegant secretairs of infail wood with and was seen reduced by the dirt hatteries his present position on the shoulders of the solid bronze legs adjoins the today table, explanate are, in her eyes legitimate means

law was a fall bird and fall breaker and troon who never ceases to give proof of his the one, while books in expensive landings that Eve-in-temate had claims upon his inboth, bloodthirsty cowardice." When perch on the other, affection. So one time day Gabrielle Sthylle | Louiet let this pass like the rest the kid- | Small sams of money, which backs and

of novelist fame, was asked to dine with puted intelligence and great wealth, to be collars and thing whips, and the whole on a Heart Rechefort made his debut with an accused of such behavior. The modern semble is called "ingenious" by madame's code to the Vitatu Meta-

litical monstrosity incapable of exciting her gont one. She semetimes works with the who have had satisface in the flesh, de-

Political Monstrosities.

alone. If it be true that the Countess Case tellane, formerly Anna Gould of New York, | tention by her talent.

Paure as well as Mile. Lucie learned all jed with, it's ten to one that fear of Gyp's | may be seen in the "Bols" every morning | draw statesmenlike inspiration even from they know of polite manners from me." caustic pen drave her to overstep the at 10, riding a large bay horse. Her po-"grand tanner" paid for these lessons and reserve. Bom Castellance, roor, harebrained their of the moment at the office of the for silencing her vituperative pen by fol- chap, is as assailable as Fauro was, and paper to which, for the time being, she lewing her lead in matters of politics, if Gyp ever gets after him good-by to his has transferred her allegiance. First, it was form, the love of the beautiful and the among other things by keeping Dreyfus on posing as a patriot and knight, without fear has Vie Parisienne, which Anthony Com- study of the surface reduces the majority among other things by keeping Dreyfus on posing as a patriot and knight, without fear Pevil's Island and fomenting war upon the and without reproach.

one. Hadn't she selected his clothes, his neck- from on the ground floor, leaving the rest

Gyp at Home.

fitnes size had shown him the right sort of and studie. One corner is usedgreed to the royal embrace, using Mile, Lucie as a saddles and horse ciethes of her favorite mount; another is used as a bathroom. Nicolas was coming again and Loubet | Gyp thinks nothing of asking a friend to | good to throw before the pigs." made absolutely no efforts to secure her a riding habit behind a server. The disleft out of the programme; that during the order in this much-used and still more spises facts, but glories in the bimbleness festival days the Elysee, where formerly abused apartment, which must be appailing she reigned supreme, was to know her not. To a systematic housewife, is very trying to

There is never a place where one can sit Onieries.

Gyp is crazy to regain her place as grand

Though that brought no results and files, cracker lars and characters, Clippinus

On other occasions she called him "a pol- breakfast or dinner may stand for days on | seen.

brush for weeks and months at assume, perflect. ticking but little exercise in the great purstate by foul means or fair. And not bim | pictures to the Salon des Charmes de Maisonce or twice, but without attracting at-

In Journalism.

stock wouldn't permit to chemate in New Deux Mondes. At present and for some dealing in gush-colored phrases, Gyp adopt-Parole, the vellow sheet controlled by Dru-

.

wrote on another occasion; "then he is

of her intellect in graceful elegance, ready wit, the desire and ability to please when she wants to please, and perfect elearness satire. by death of thought nor a multitude of de-

It has been said of Gyp that her idea of ethics are whichness, gift with fine phrases, while her religion is a mixture of curward to her published views marriage is, or eaght to be a cold contract; the drama, inand extention tenvened by wit. ston, devorition, carlad buffed and ignoble and a silver tray with the remnants of for carrying on a controversy, it would Dend-vierges after "Louion"

cusing her contractness by reminding us that themeria's first bld for public notice It is hard for a lady of quality, of undis
Over this chaos; so are slipters, books, dog severelest possible on Henri Reachedors made his debut with an Hat unfortunately Gyp's novels have a

Loubet is as much a plebelan by birth would be impossible to conceive of any pots also a great painter, or at least a dilland Vargina, the "American" medium,

on the other hand as we have seen in Champion of the military party, she does that surround her property and neg-thinks it her duty to cow the head of the lecting her literary work. She has sent to-day debasing fetish worship to the person whom, but yesterday, she dragged in

All these characteristics of Gyp are perfeetly well known, yet there are bosts of I turned him into a gentleman, and Mme. Loubet and pro-royalist riots she is credit. When the painting craze isn't on her she inleged politicions in l'aris who profess to i HELOISE COMTESSE D'ALENCOURT.

her snoring. Gyp the Novelist. Gyp, the novel writer, calls for quite a

different estimate. While the worship of

of her contemporary colleagues to the pu-York for a day; afterwards, La Reys des sition of mere styllats and wordmongers years just she has been wedded to taltre ed a decaded method from the start. Her novels are the real echo of high life-high When she does hold the mirror up to society, society trembles. Consequently, Gyp. racy hates her because it can neither was possible for a Christian "to see a charge this authoress with ignorance of the persons she describes, nor with malice "To get any good out of a Jen you must I toward upper tendom generally, for she is first boil him in all. Spanish fashion" suc a peeress of the first water, and a frequent guest in the totalist salons and in the ensties and country houses of the nation's

right and left with the rapler of wit and of expression, which is neither obscured | Gyp writes on an average three or four novels per year most of them wouldn't look well in the Queen's English, but they are not entirely without a moral kernel for all that. Her principal figures are education is gross superstition; that her taken from among the degenerates of both sexes, they are elegant, but sickly, full of energy in hunting pleasure, but nervous, ritual and reactionary politics. According Everyhely knows her "Paulette," the young wife who lives only for luxury. gowns, jew-Is and for pleasure, who never

and the breath of scandal has never

smirched her name. She must be tolerated,

then, even when she slashes her associates

"Louion" is Gyp's type of the young girl rented in a palace who has no idea of moral responsibility. Prevost modeled his

gues below the shallowest surface of

Then there is "Bob," the bad boy whose cruel, childish logic puts his dissolute parents to shame, and finally the pure hearted, strongheaded girl, who can see through the shams surrounding her and delights in

a polemic side; each contains material for half a dozen pamphlets of the rabid antisemitic order. In her aristocratic eyes every rich man not a Prince, Count or Baron by birth, is a scoundrel who ought to be sconriged from the face of the earth.

Gyp writes all her novels in the quietude

of her country house, in that big room on the ground floor filled with disorder, rub-bish and works of art, but the muse of ro-mance visits her only at night, in the 'a-

She writes rapidly, and never corrects what she has written. This-the disordered room, the wax candles and the late hourmay account for some of the idiosyneracies piled up in her Bierary ware.

"GYP." Comtesse de Martel.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR REVIEWED FROM OCTOBER 12 TO THE CURRENT WEEK.

This declaration was not made until after southern borders of the two Republics. The principal British force was in the north end of Naral, which runs irregularly to a point or neck, where the eastern boundary of the Orange Free State joins the southern ndary of the Transvaul, just before the latter takes a sharp turn southward. The British forces here were under the comforces were at Mafeking, just beyond the western boundary of the Transvaal, a Powell; at Kimberley, just beyond the western boundary of Orange Free State, and slightly north of west from Bloemfon-teln; and at Colesberg and Aliwai North, across the couthern border of Orange Free State in Cape Colony. At Durban, Natal, the nearest British scaport to the scene, were a garrison and some warships, the cruiser Powerful being one of the latter. The Boers had sent troops to points within easy march of all these potets, the largest army, under General Plet Joubert, being close to Lang's Nek, the pass through the mountains from the Natal neck into the Transvaal. On October II this army entered Natal through this pass, and on the next day war was declared. Newcastle, a point of considerable advantage, twenty miles south of Lang's Nek, was occupied by the Boera and both sides began to prepare for

The first overt act occurred on the western border, near Mafeking, however, when on October 12, the day after war was de-clared, the Boers attacked and wrecked a British armored train, sent out to reconnoiter, killing several and capturing most of the remainder of the crew and escort. While Mafeking was not fully invested at the slege of that place virtually began with the declaration of war. On the 23d of October the first bombardment of the

own occurred. October 15, while British and Boers were preparing their forces for the first great battle of the war in the Natal neck, General Cronje, with approximately 10,000 men and number of cannon, invested Kimberle nd began a bombardment of the garriso of the town of the famous diamond mines The garrison replied with just energy enough to keep Cronje from entering the town, but little damage was done on either Cecil Rhodes, the millionaire mine best-hated Britisher in South Africa, and the man of all others whom the Boers wanted to capture, was one of the Kimberley garrison,

FIRST BIG BATTLE, October 20-26.

The next five days saw skirmishing and rapid concentration at all the border points but especially in Natal, where Joubert and Symons were preparing to contest the title to the most convenient path from the Transvani to the sea. On the 20th these two armies, of which the Boers was the larger, clashed at Glencoe and Dundee, points about five miles apart. The Boers were the attacking party, the British being more or less intrenched on and about a series of hills. The battle was a furious one, both the artillery and rifle fire being very heavy. General Symons, the British commander, was mertally wounded. At night the British held practically the positions they had held in the morning, and heavy that it was decided to retreat southward. Then it was discovered that the

a trap and been captured.

The British retreat was begun in two columns, under Generals White and Yule, respectively, by separate roads, south toward Ladysmith. The Boers took up the chase and attempted to cut off the retreat. White turned on them at Ekundshagte, nearly half way between Dundee and Ladysmith, on October 21, and broke their interference Here General Jan M. Koch, second in the Beer command, was mortally wounded. White reached Ladysmith first, and there was considerable attacking by his forces to divert the Boers from Yule, who was difficult march. The function of the two forces was effected on October 28.

About the same time a contingent from the

Eighteenth Hussars, sent out under Colonel Moelly to reconnoiter, were missing, and it

was found that they had blundered into

and British mountain battery, the Gionesster-The shires and the Dublin Fusileers, were entrapped in a canyon, the battery mules rolled down among them and the whole

Meantime, London, not considering the regiment. A call for more troops was is ed and all haste was made in the prepadealy found that she had greatly

General Sir Redvers Buller, who had been assigned to the South African command and sent at the head of heavy re-enforcements at the outbreak of the war, arrived at Cape Town November 7, and without disembarking, sailed around the eastern coast of Africa for Durban, determined to possible. Other transports, following close behind him, were ordered to take the same route. Buller reached Durban November 10, and at once began to prepare for the advance

battle was fought November 7, resulting in a British repulse and the death of Colo-nel Cecil Keeth Falconer. With the capture of Belmont the Boers completed the struggling to teach Kimberley blunders-investment of Kimberley and had a strong into a trap at Modder River and was bedstrengthening both positions each day, and, in force against the Boers between him and by a series of progressive ditches and em-bankments, was approaching closer and vanced across the Tugela River. But it closer to the towns, while he harrassed was a costly advance. The Boers were them by almost incessant bombardment, stronger than he thought. Before he could Frequent sorties were made by the besieged stop the advance his men had marened carrisons, but they were absolutely result-less except to weaken the garrisons by just down from every side; over a thousand men

stampeded into the Boer lines by boulders

force captured after a gallant stand.

The British loss in this battle was given

deeds well, even though, perhaps, none ing a division of Buller's army, were done quite well enough.

November 1-12.

British South African army then in fighting trim, the Boers began to assume the aggressive. They issued a proclamation decising Natal, above the Tugela River, which crossed the line of the railroad at killed, wounded and captured, and had to killed, wounded and captured, and had to killed, wounded and captured, and had to killed, wounded and captured and had to Colerso, to be a port of the Transvaul, they pushed Burgher armies over the Orthey pushed by the Orthey pushed Burgher armies over the Orthey push they pushed Burgner at more derived ange River, which is the southern border of the Free State, into Cape Colony, and legan a series of advances into British terbegan a series of advances into British terbigan a series of advances in their third time. In this engagement Methods in their

any moment, and greatly clated over the Dundee, Blandslaugte and Ludysmith, other extreme, greatly overestimating

The Boers, continuing to push into Cape Colony from the Free State, were driving the small garrisons back with great ease. At Belment, some twenty miles south of Kimberley, on the western border, a small ance of the British from the south. Cronwho had command of the armies around
who had command of the armies around
Marquis of Winchester, who were killed.

Marquis of Winchester, who were killed.

Huller was now ready for his first move force ready to oppose the anticipated advance of the British from the south. Cron-Frequent sortles were made by the besieged

British time for rest or intreachment, pressed them so closely that they had to gave him both view points and forthics, give hattle. The contest was bloody and toors, and from these he shelled White's termined attempts of Buller to reach White desperate, and the Boers were the victors in so far as they were not driven back and so crippled the British that they had to restore the British that they had the fall adjusted and the same day. Methuen attack on Spion Kop and tatack on Spion Kop and the same day. Methuen attack on Spion Kop and the same day. Methuen attack on Spion Kop and the same day. Methuen attack on Spion Kop and the same day. Methuen attack on Spion Kop and the same day. Methuen attack on Spion Kop and the same day. Methuen att November 15-30.

as \$43 captured, forty-four killed and 150 Neck. How theroughly he communiced it and so crippled him that he could not pre- | November 15, an atmoted train was sent vent the Boers from flanking him and cut-ling his lines of retreat to Durban and the protection of the warships. This they party, which fought well white it wait, the protection of Colense. a few miles south of Ladysmith, on Octo. killed or captured. Winston chare ill, a a few miles south of Ladysmith, on the ber 21, and compelling the retreat of the son of Lady Handelph Churcuffi. in South Africa a tin of chocolate. small force of British stational there to Africa at a newspaper correspondent, was the Christians remembrance of the Queen Estcourt. Then keples on all sides of of this party, and was made prisoner with to her though The Boers heard of this and Ladysmith were occupied by the Boers, minety others, all of whom were sent to buriesqued it four days later by firing

Estcourt. Then koples on all sides of Ladysmith were occupied by the Boers, and White and his force, estimated at 12, 699 men of all arms, was besieged.

Thus did the Boers win in the first hig moves on the war checkerboard. Within two days they had novested Kimberley and Mafeking; within nineteen days they had cooped the largest British army in Africa behind its own hastliv constructed walls in dealer to be first beind the first big filting begin in the first big wars appared at Dublin Fieldlers, and the Glasses beind the Great British camp at Ladysmith.

About this time the world was stirred by the report that Portugal Board by the report that Portugal Board Board and a second of the second in the Circhette wall in the creation to the burders and the Glasses.

About this time the world was stirred by the report that Portugal Board Board and second or the second in the circhette wall in the creation to the burders and the Glasses.

About this time the world was stirred by the report that Portugal Board Board and second or the second in the circhette wall burder

BOERS AGGRESSIVE.

Having imprisoned practically all the

Investment of Kimberley and Mafeking of first roseate reports of the battles at Glenhad been thrown into a state bordering on panic at the news of White's imprisonment in Ladysmith after his defeat in the battle near there, and the capture of a rations for rushing every available man, gun and horse to the front. England sudestimated the Boers' strength, preparedness and fighting ability, and swung to

BEGINNING OF THE WAR,
October 12.

WEITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPURISE.
The war between Great British and the two South African Republics—the Transvar, and its ally, Orange Free State—was officially declared by the Boers on October 12.

Weitten for rest or intrenchment, some of the south african Republics—the Transvar, and its ally, Orange Free State—was officially declared by the Boers on October 12.

Warships at Durban, bringing two heavy fine country around Lady—smith enabled Joubert to effectively fortify his lines without digging a ditch or throw—bis lines.

December 18—31.

Thus did the flow of the South African War, go—ing from Lorenzo Marquez on his "tour of the country bis lines.

The nature of the country bis lines.

December 18—31.

Thus did the flow of the south African War, go—ing from Lorenzo Marquez or his "tour of throw—bis lines.

The nature of the country bis lines without digging a ditch or throw—bis lines without digging a ditch or throw—bis lines.

December 18—31.

Thus did the flow of the south African War, go—ing from Lorenzo Marquez or his "tour of throw—bis lines.

The nature of the country fortify bis li

IOUBERT'S FIRM HOLD,

Joubert had spread his hors as for somh of Ladysmith as the Topela Hivet, and of Ladysmith as the timest River, and commanded a line entirely across the Neval Neck. How thoroughly be communiced it Garacry, still struggling against the Boer.

> part of the Free State, Cleary, command coming up from Cape Town, had advanced along the western border of the Free State toward Kimberley.

Methods got as far as Belmont, where he found the southern line of Cronje's investing army on November Z, and in a shorp ritory, the small British forces in their path falling back without making an ef-fort at a decided stand.

Meantime, London, not considering the Awatting them he temporarily censed his attempts to push through to the success of

the Kimberley garrison.

Buller had moved life main army forward from Durban and on the 28th was at Pletermaritzburg, where he spent twelve days in preparations and thus

headquarters being at Frere. While this was being done, the Kimlerley garrison, on November 25 and again of November 25, had sortfed and sustained so rious losses, Colonel Scott Turner, reckless ty gallant, and twenty-one others being killed. The Boers, on December 2, had blows up the ratiroad bridge across Modanyhow, on December 3, bent him back and

surrounded him loosely at Belmont IN NATAL AND CAPE COL-ONY,

December 8-15.

On December 8 General Hunter led a gallant sortle from Ladysmith and drov the Boers from Lambard's Kop, capturing three guns that had been budly werrylug the garrison. Four days later Colonel Met-calf attempted a sortle on another Lop. but came near being caught in a trap, and lost sixty-two men before he could get back to camp. December 10, General Gatacre, coming up

from the south with re-enforcements for the western forces, struck the Boers at Stormberg, below Burghersderp, and so much as the sallying parties were re-duced by Boer rifles.

his citief of staff. This was on December | the British after they had taken it. It was Roberts a son of the newly named Field and small guns and rifles were useless Maraliah died of wounds received in the first Tugela Elver battle. Roberts and Elver battle. Roberts and Elver battle. Roberts and Elver from surrounding elevations. When

af erwards developed that this report was false. Portugal protesting to the Powers egafust the British blockade of the port n enforcing this blockade, a British warship had stopped and scarched the German muti alcomer Bundesrath, finding on board number of men and supplies destined for the Boer Army, Germany protested against this selzure, and, after siderable diplomatic correspondence, Enghand made restitution and conceded the soir to claimed by Germany.

AT COLESBERG AND LADY-SMITH.

January 1-15.

On the first day of the new year General French, coming up through Cape Colony with a strong cavalry freep, the advance

f Roberts's army, toward Kimberley, was heard from in the neighborhood of Coles-berg. He contented himself with reconsoftering and discovering as best he could the strength and disposition of the Beer forces along the Orange and Modder rivers. One of the first things he learned was that the line of Roer trenches in front of Methuen extended nearly forty miles. Buller, alarmed by a message from White that the Boers were bombarding him more heavily, and that he was "very hard pressed," determined on a strong counter movement for the purpose of diverting Joubert. On January 4 he began a heavy bomthrowing his left flank several miles up the Tugela River in an attempt to cross. These demonstrations continued for the greater part of the 4th and 5th, but Buller fatled | ross, and was forced to withdraw with the boss of 1,000 men

Jonbert was evidently impressed with the necessity for aggressive action, and at 2:45 a. m. on January 5 legan a desperate attempt to carry Ladysmith by assault. The battle raged for several hours, the heaviest of the war being horobardment so far copt up on both sides, while valorous The assault failed, and the Boers retired their watch towers on the hills about Ladysmith. On this same day the Suffolks, with

French, at Colesberg were led into a Boer trap and, after a severe engagement in which many of them including Colonel Waton, were killed, were forced to surrender The Boers beined their prisoners their dead, singing a psaim over the graves, January 15 the Boers assaulted a British Colesberg and were repulsed. The same day Rufler began another attempt to ross the Tugela. He sent General Warren river Weenen, where ressed by means of a pontoon bridge, another division of the British army crossing Potgleter's Drift. The Boers opposed advance, and heavy fighting resulted, the British retaining some of their post-

WEB DAVIS AND SPION KOP. January 21-February 9.

Roors from surrounding elevations. When General Woodgate was killed, the command devolved upon General Thorneycroft any rate the fruits of the bloody buttle were lost to the British, and Buller was compelled to withdraw his entire arms south of the Tugela. The British losses on Spion Kop were to per cent of the occupy-ing party. Later the British realized that the Boers had deliberately used the suppossibly advantageous position as a bait in-to a trup, into which the British, just as

Boers had regained the bloody hill, Webster Davis had himself photographed on its Summit. Gatacre, down in Cape Colony, had, like French and Methuen, been waiting. He was In position near Sterkstrom, on the railroad from East London to Bloemfontein, to which place he had retired after being defeated at Molteno, (wenty miles further up, on December 10. On February 7 the Boets

deliberately, had walked. Shortly after the

attacked his line at two points, but the engagement was resultless On the same day Buller, having again ressed to the north side of the Tugela, begun shother advance, but did little ex cept abandon Vani Krantz. It is suppos that this movement was intended to divert the attention of the Boers while White tried another sortle. White's effort to cut through was made on February 5, but

ROBERTS'S WESTERN CAM-PAIGN,

February 12-27.

Lord Roberts reached Modder River Feb. 12 and to k command. Immediately he British became very aggressive. French with his cavalry began his brilliant dush around Cronje's left, entering the Free State, taking Klip Drift and rushing through to Kimbertey, which place he reached on the afternoon of February 15. the one hundred and twenty-third day of

French's dash was only a detail of Roberts's plan. He pushed forward from Bel-mont with Kitchener and Methuen, and made a drag net of his big army in an effort to surround and capture Cronje's entire force. But Cronje was too smart for him. Immediately on the beginning of the British advance Cronje began a lasty re-treat, much of his army rushing through toward Bloemfontein before French and his cavalry could intercept it. Cronje, with about 5,000 men and perhaps forty guns, back toward Bloemfontein, fighting Kitchener and his strong artillery force every step of the way. Finally he was surrounded on February 19, near Paurdeberg in a natural fort in the Modder Valley. Kitchener, with approximately 120 heavy guns, began a furlous bombardment of him, ment to head off De Wet, who, with strong re-enforcements, was hastening from around Colesberg to Cronje's relief, De Wet was turned toward Bloemfontein, and Cronje, after bettiing manfully for eight days and holding Roberts in check, while the main body of his army made its retreat safely. surrendered on the morning of February 27 the anniversary of Majuba Hill. With Cronje at the time of his surrender was his wife and their grandson. The great Hos artiflery General and his family and staff were taken to Cape Town, whence Cronje was sent with his wife to the Island of St. Helena as a prisoner of war. He rea famous by Napoleon's im-

prisonment on Easter Sunday, BULLER'S SUCCESS,

February 21-March 15. While Roberts pressed on toward Bloem ontein, rolling the Boer forces back as h

Methuen struggled on toward the still be sieged Mafeking, Buller was continuing his efforts to reach and relieve Ladysmith. On on the same plan, with modiover in Natal, the same plan, with modi-

reached Lorenzo Marquez on his "tour of inspection" of the South African War, going from Lorenzo Marquez to Pretoria in President Kruger's private car and thence to the battlefield. He reached the front about January 3, when Buller made a strong night attack on Splon Kop and carwas near the end of its resisting powers. followed and went into camp. Joubert, however, could not be trapped. He was pushed back, but made his retreat into Boer territory safely.

Roberts continued to roll the Boer forces on Armit 28 the Elects found a way out, although Brahant and Hart refleved Dulgetty at Wepener on Armit 28

before him, but could not bring them to a pitched battle, nor could be entrap them. They retreated slowly to Bloemfontein, but even there they did not make a stand. French entering the Free State capital March 13 without resistance. Roberts spread him. When he closed in, his game was not there. Gatacre's front was cleared of Roers, and he moved north into the Free State March 16. Methuen from the south and tolonel Plumer from the north were struggling to reach Mafeking but met more difficul-ties than they could exercise. In two weeks, Methien had covered only forty-eight of the 22 miles from Kimberley to

Mafeking.

March 27 General Joubett, Commander-in-March II General Joubert, Commander-in-Chief of the Boer military forces, died at

Pretoria of peritorities FREE STATE CAMPAIGN, March, April, May.

March 30 a strong force of Boers advanced from the parth on Bloemfontein, but was driven back. The next day the British, made Hussars, Household Cavairy, two horse batteries and mounted infantry under Col-onel Pilcher, blundering into a Boer trap-near Bloemfontein. The entire force was captured, after it had sustained 350 casual-

and the delay of relief for many days longer must have resulted in its fall. The slege had lasted its days, and the British put a temporary stop to aggressive opera-April 13 Roberts began his march north Meantime, General Dalgetty with ioses in defending it and relieving it were 5.92 men. General Buder entered the town on March 1, and three days later his army set cooped up in Wepener, in the southeasthis army set cooped up in Wepener, in the southeast-Joubert, ern part of the Free State. Roberts spread a net of 40,000 men and 120 guns to catch the 25.000 floors surrounding Wepener, but again the Boers found a way out, although Bra-

> on April 26. The Boers fell back to Thaba N'Chu, where they were expected to make a stand but, after slight resistance, they retreated east toward Ladybrand and thence north. May 1 Hoberts, tiring of Methuen's and Plumer's fallune to relieve Mateking patched Sir Architeild Hunter on that mission, the main army, meantime, continuing its advance north through the Free State. Brandfort, Winburg and Kroonstad were taken in order, the Boers offering slight resistance to Roberts's army of 20,000 men. Kroonstad was occupied May 12. Roberts having advanced 127 miles from Bloemfon-tein since May 1, and having yet 167 miles between himself and Pretorla.

mandant. Boths, was captured. Hunter, en route to Mafeking, crossed the Vani River at Windserton May 4, and pushed on lighting frequently, and finally lifting the Mafeking slege on May 18, 212 days after it had begun, and when the habitants had been reduced to a dlet of "horse sausage, minced mule and curried locusts," in the language of Lady Sarah

near Kroonstad on May 16, the Boer Com-

Wilson, one of the besieged, Buller had begun an advance from Ladysmith on May 14, and on the 16th occupied batterles and mounted infantry under Col-onel Pilcher, blundering into a Boer trap near Bloemfontein. The entire force was captured, after it had sustained 50 casual-ities. The British loss included seven gans and a transport train. Commondant Blake, into the South African Republic.

HOW KIPLING SAW A BATTLE. Was Driven From His Kopje, but Started a New 1 Poem Under Fire.

- Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic. | nearest kopjest London, May 18,-Rudyard Kipling was under fire down in South Africa the other day, according to Correspondent Bennett Burleigh, and while the battle was going on hummed out and wrote parts of a set of very Kiplingesque verses. The verses have

not yet been printed. According to Mr. Burleigh's account of the event, he and Kipling got wind of a prospective engagement and, very early in the morning, drave in a cornectess car: to the scene. After many wordy engagements with friendly pickets and scouts, they gained the British lines just as the troops were forming for a lively attack upon an irregular series of kopjes occupied by Boets, who were making Tommy Atkins's life omething very different from one of beer and skittles just at that time.

So Kipling and Burleigh decided that there were other points from which the nattle could be viewed to better advantage. They drove well off to the flank of the Brittsh times until they had found a tall kopie that neither the British nor the Boers seemed to want. They got out of their east and clambered to the top of the konte. The attitude is 5,000 feet, and the air is very rare, so the Kipling lungs were going like busy bellows before the short climb of

a couple of hundred feet was completed, There were a few small trees near the top of the kopie, and the audience to the war drama stood behind them. They could see without being seen, and viewed the charge of the Australian troops, C. I. V.'s. Nesbitt Horse and Grahamstown Colonial

Kipling and Burleigh felt pretty secure on their kepie, which they thought nobody wanted; but they forgot that a battlefield a changeable sort of thing, and before they remembered this fact the British cave alry were at the foot of their hill. The Boers never lost sight of the cavalry, of ione spectators. In a moment rifle balls were plugging away on the side of the Kipling-Burleigh kopie and Mr. Kipling remarked that small trees were very poor breastworks. He had heard wonderful stories of Boer rifle balls plercing half a dezen of them in a row, and then continuing in search of more trees to pierce for half a mile or so. Mr. Kipling thought he would move. Mr. Horleigh thought the suggestion a good one, and the two distinguished men of letters began to hunt cover. It was not on the kopie, so they left the kopje. And the Hoer rifle bullets

went with them for half a mile or such a matter. Early in the engagement Mr. Kipling had begun to put words together in the form of rhymes, and hum them to himself-"trying their jingle," as it were. He kept this up, but in an intermittent way, while he and Burleigh dodged bullets and zig-zagged to their cart. Several times there came the flat spat of a bullet against a tree above their heads. But they did not stop for mementoes of the occasion, and when they reached their cart they began a rapid trek

to the rear.

And all the way to Bloemfontein Mr. Kip-Contingent across a comparatively level ling was fitting words into verse and humming them drearily and joitingly to hims
self.